

Rain tonight and Wednesday. Colder Wednesday.

NUMBER 4590.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1907.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CARVER'S ALLEGATIONS STIR UP DOYLESTOWN TO THE BOILING POINT

Citizens of Town Angered at Pension Clerk's Attempt to Smirch Wife Whom He Deserted.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Jan. 8.—Feeling in this city is still at white heat over the sensational Carver divorce case in which Esek H. Carver, the Washington Pension Office employee, introduced startling testimony against his wife, Mrs. Etta Carver, formerly prominent in Washington religious circles, in an effort to defeat her suit for alimony.

Feeling ran high in court when a colored man, Henry Jenkins, a witness brought by the defendant, testified that Mrs. Carver had come to his room in the night and made immoral proposals to him, which he rejected.

Testimony was brought by the plaintiff in rebuttal which flatly contradicted the colored man, who was arrested for perjury, on information lodged by Mrs. Carver, before the trial had come to a close. Jenkins was arrested for perjury and was held in \$300 bail to appear at the next term of criminal court. Esek H. Carver, the defendant in the divorce case, became his own witness. He testified that he was a special examiner in the pension department at Washington, D. C.

Evidence in the case was very much similar to that in the famous Hartle divorce case. In the Carver case there were no millionaires principals, but there was the colored co-respondent as well as others named, the robbed trunk, and other features.

Denies Forging Letters. Carver, on taking the stand, declared that his wife would not allow him to come home. In answer to the testimony that he might have forged certain letters, as he was an expert penman, he

Son's Wedding Big Surprise To Catching

Weds Beautiful Kentucky Girl He Meets at Hotel.

A romance involving a young Washington man and a beautiful girl employed in a Winchester (Ky.) hotel has come to light in the announcement of the marriage of Roscoe Catching, of Washington, and Miss Cynthia Simpson, of the Kentucky city.

Dispatches to the morning papers stated that the marriage had been prearranged by the boy's father, who had met the young girl, become interested in her, and decided that she would make his son a good wife. The dispatches said that with this intention the elder Catching sent for his son, had him meet the girl with whom the younger man promptly fell in love, settled an allowance on the young couple, and gave them his blessings.

Mrs. W. B. Catching, mother of the young bridegroom, gave the facts in the case this morning at her home, 621 Nineteenth street northwest, and stated that her son's marriage was a complete surprise to both her husband and herself. Mr. Catching and his son have been in Kentucky several months looking after the extensive business interests of the former. The son met Miss Simpson at Winchester, and it proved to be a case of love at first sight. The marriage came as a distinct surprise to Mr. Catching, father of the young man, is one of the wealthiest citizens in eastern Kentucky, and is prominently identified with the politics of the State. He has been several times mentioned as a candidate for the governorship. Until recently he held the contract for the mail wagon service in Washington.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

It will be colder tonight and Wednesday in the upper Ohio valley, and the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and colder Wednesday in the South Atlantic and northern portion of the East Gulf States.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh northeast to north winds, with unsettled weather, to the Grand Banks.

There were general rains over the high temperature areas, except in the South, local snows and rains in the upper lake region and the lower Missouri and lower Arkansas valleys, snows in the Northwest and the middle and northern plateau, and rains in California.

There will be rain tonight and Wednesday in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic and northern portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and rain or snow in the upper Ohio valley, the lower lake region, and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	55
12 noon.	57
1 p. m.	57

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered Affleck's Standard Thermometer.)

9 a. m.	55
12 noon.	57
1 p. m.	57

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today.	4:55
Sun rises tomorrow.	7:19

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today.	2:30 p. m.
Low tide today.	9:30 p. m.
High tide tomorrow.	2:30 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.	9:30 p. m.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Both rivers clear.

AVOID CLASH OVER TROOPS; COMPROMISE

Senator Foraker Satisfied If Investigation Is Secured by Committee.

Postpones His Final Word on Brownsville to Let Tillman Speak on Issue.

Senator Daniel of Virginia Speaks in Defense of Action of President.

The indications in the Senate late this afternoon are that a compromise would be arranged in the Brownsville matter. Senator Foraker last night communicated with Senator Aldrich, and indicated his willingness to accept any resolution that covered the point of bringing about an investigation by the Military Affairs Committee into the affair at Brownsville, Senator Aldrich has undertaken to effect a compromise, and it is believed will succeed. The expectation is that a resolution will be put through authorizing an investigation, but having no reference to the Constitutional phases of the question.

Tillman Wants to Speak. After the morning business in the Senate today the Lodge substitute resolution was read. It is expected that Senator Foraker would address the Senate further, but he said Senator Tillman of South Carolina had informed him that he was suffering from a cold and the grip, and that as he desired to speak on the question he hoped it would be allowed to go over. Senator Foraker said that he was willing to let it go over in deference to the wishes of the Senator from South Carolina, but that other Senators who desired to speak could do so today.

Another Day of Debate. Senator Foraker deferred further remarks at this time, but will speak later if necessary. Senator Daniel of Virginia, gave notice that he desired to speak, following an address by Senator Overman, on the White resolution. It is likely there will be at least another day of debate on the Brownsville question, and when it is over a resolution, substantially equivalent to the Lodge substitute resolution, will be adopted without serious opposition.

The two substitutes are substantially the same. Both leave out the constitutional side of the controversy. There would probably have been no debate yesterday of the nature that followed Senator Lodge's address had it not been that these secrets of the inner circle were declared by the substitute resolution covered substantially everything that was covered by the Lodge amendment.

Senator Foraker, of course, could not accept this, as the Lodge amendment was intended upon the Senate on record as endorsing the constitutionality of the President's action.

Daniel Speaks. Senator Daniel of Virginia spoke on the administrative side of the Brownsville case, following the speech of Senator Overman on the White resolution.

Lodge in Defense. The debate on the Brownsville case was begun yesterday afternoon by Senator Lodge, who took the floor at the close of the address by Senator Geary of Oregon on the Japanese exclusion question. Senator Lodge, in an able argument, upheld the constitutional right of the Executive to discharge the troops that were dismissed without honor on account of the Brownsville riots.

In reply, Senator Foraker spoke for more than an hour and a half, making a most vigorous and eloquent attack on the action of the President from a constitutional and legal standpoint. The debate brought out one of the largest crowds that has filled the galleries thus far this session. Among those present were many colored people, who were eager listeners to every word that was uttered either for or against the cause of the members of the Twenty-first Infantry. Sgt. Mingo Sanders, one of the discharged non-commissioned officers, was in the audience.

Try Compromise. Before the debate began numerous conferences of Republican leaders had been held in the effort to reach a compromise. Senators Knox, Spooner, and others convinced Senator Lodge that his original amendment endorsing the President's order on constitutional grounds could not pass and was objectionable, and he agreed to submit a substitute which was prepared by Senator Knox.

This called merely for an investigation of the "affair at Brownsville," making no reference to the constitutional questions. Senator Foraker was also convinced a compromise was desirable, and he prepared another substitute resolution almost parallel to the Lodge substitute. When Lodge presented his substitute, however, to the surprise of many, the Ohio Senator promptly assailed it.

The text of the Lodge substitute is: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and it is the duty of the Committee to investigate the affair at Brownsville, and report thereon to the Senate.

Masked Guest Enters Portals Of Society Set



HOME OF THOMAS F. WALSH, Where Mysterious Guest Gained Admittance.

Upper Tendon Just Now Enjoying Choice Morsel of Gossip.

Is somebody's butler trying to break into society in Washington? "Was it a butler who, disguised as a 'Mephistopheles,' cut such a figure at the Walsh mask ball New Year Eve until he was discovered and asked by the host to leave?"

Society shudders at the thought, but it may be so. Certain it is that a well-known society woman and her handsome young butler were both present at the Goff-Greene social, at the Raleigh, yesterday afternoon.

The lady and her friends had just comfortably seated themselves, when in walked Mr. Butler, faultlessly attired, and took a seat a few rows ahead of them.

Perhaps the same butler, or some other butler, was the uninvited guest who created such a commotion at the Walsh ball.

Society has been agog with excitement and speculation since the Thomas F. Walsh mask ball on New Year eve, when uninvited and unknown "Mephistopheles" came and mingled with the 30 select guests, and, in a dreamy waltz with the fairest of Washington's social queens, drank to the health of host and hostess, proved himself an captivating fellow in every way by his wit and gallantry, and then in an unguarded moment allowed his name to be known.

Who was he? How did he obtain his card of admission? These are the questions that have been on every lip since. The uninvited stranger had every appearance of a gentleman, was dressed in perfect taste, danced gracefully, conversed delightfully, first with the gushing little debutantes, then with the staid matrons, and was withal a "jolly, good fellow."

Has Kept Society Guessing. When the intruder was first discovered it was agreed that perhaps he was a visitor from New York, maybe one of the smart set, who desired to attend in cognito, just for the novelty of the escapade. But when he stood unmasked and not one of the throng could recall ever having seen his features, society had another guess coming—and it has been guessing ever since. Strange it is to say, however, the whoever the card of admission, he was plainly the coolest of them all, admitted he was not an invited guest and smilingly expressed a complete willingness to depart. He "skiddooed" and those present cared not for the order of his exit.

The icy feeling that had pervaded the ballroom a moment before began to thaw out, and a few moments later the ball was in full swing and the guests of admission, he was plainly the coolest of them all, admitted he was not an invited guest and smilingly expressed a complete willingness to depart. He "skiddooed" and those present cared not for the order of his exit.



MISS EVELYN WALSH, Daughter of Host at Recent Masked Ball.

FIREMAN HELD UNDER RUINS THIRTY HOURS

Sings "Waiting at the Church" While Rescuers Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Fireman John T. Stufert, of engine company No. 32, was rescued early today after having been buried alive thirty hours in the ruins of 62 Roosevelt street, a paper warehouse. Tons of debris covered him. Stufert sang "Waiting at the Church" while waiting to be rescued, although he had been given up for dead.

The rescue of Stufert was the most remarkable one in the history of the New York fire department. After being hemmed under the thousands of pounds of ruins for thirty hours, he was carried out without a bone broken and without a serious cut or injury. The doctors at the hospital examined him thoroughly and found he had no internal injuries.

The firemen, under Deputy Chief Binns, had been working on the debris since midnight Sunday in the search for the bodies of the victims, when, at about 5:45 last night, William Decker, driver of Deputy Chief Querin's wagon, thought he heard a voice from under the tons of water-soaked cotton and timber. Just then he heard a tapping on a beam that stood straight up from the ruins. He listened and in addition to the taps he could discern the moans of a man.

Deputy Chief Binns then ordered all the workmen and firemen to leave the pile of debris so there would be absolute quiet. Then he yelled at the top of his voice: "Is that you, Jack?"

Binns put his ear to the mass of debris and could hear a slight response in the affirmative. Then the force of diggers, numbering about fifty, started on the work of rescue.

SCHOOL BILL FOR DISTRICT; BITTER WORDS

Captain Oyster, Badly Treated by Representative Greene at Hearing, Says Some Things to Congressmen.

Bitterness of feeling and harshness of speech were the features of the first hearing given by the schools subcommittee of the House District Committee on the Greene bill providing for the reinstatement of teachers removed from the school system by the present Board of Education and stipulating that, hereafter, no employee of the schools shall be removed unless he or she has received a five days' notice of what is contemplated and has been given a public trial by the board.

Captain Oyster, a member of the Board of Education, who explained that he appeared to suggest certain improvements in the bill, was accorded treatment by Representative Greene, author of the bill and a member of the subcommittee, that is rarely given to any gentleman appearing before a Congressional committee. Mr. Greene interrupted many of Captain Oyster's statements and treated his testimony with sarcasm throughout.

Admiral Baird, chairman of the board, contradicted a statement by James B. Clark, a deposed colored principal, and said: "It is false—absolutely false!" Captain Oyster, having on one occasion reached the limit of his endurance, said to Mr. Greene: "I said nothing of the sort. It seems to be your intention to wilfully misunderstand our position. I object to your asking me questions and then answering them for yourself. You look out for yourself and we'll take care of ourselves."

Deposed Teachers There. When the meeting was called to order the members of the subcommittee then present; Admiral Baird, Superintendent of Schools Chancellor, Mr. Swartzell, former principal of Eastern High School, and thirteen colored people. Among the latter were Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Love, Mrs. Nalle, and James B. Clark, all either removed or deposed by the present board.

Later Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the subcommittee, arrived, as did Captain Oyster. Practically all the time of the meeting, more than two hours, was given up by the subcommittee to questioning those present in regard to the case of Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper declared that she had never been offered another position in the schools before she was removed. Captain Oyster and Superintendent Chancellor contradicted this by saying she was offered the position of head of the Latin department, a position which she declined to accept.

Captain Oyster and Admiral Baird said if every employee of the schools was to be given a public trial before being removed, it would be practically impossible to conduct the public schools properly. They pointed out that the bill included in this "trial section" all janitors, messengers, and other employees.

Greene's Challenge. "I would like to know who is here in opposition to this bill," said Mr. Greene, in calling the meeting to order.

"I am here," began Admiral Baird. "I am president of the Board of Education and—"

"Do you oppose the bill?" asked Mr. Greene.

"I am simply here," said the admiral, "to ask Congress to enact the bill and lighten the burden of the Board of Education, so as to facilitate the enforcement of the law."

Mr. Greene then explained, before allowing Admiral Baird to proceed, that he had introduced the bill to safeguard the teachers' rights, which he understood had been menaced by the board. "I am here," supplemented Admiral Baird, "to improve, not to oppose, the bill."

He then said: "There should be some means of dealing immediately with some offenses against the rules. This is not allowed by the section of the bill providing for a five days' notice to offenders and actual imprisonment."

The speaker then cited two instances in which, he said, there was need of prompt action. One referred to shocking conduct by a negro janitor, and the other to the alleged immoral conduct of a colored woman school teacher. He declared also that in such cases trial might as well be more secret than is now possible under the law.

Ask Absolute Control. "I do not see," said the admiral, "why the board shouldn't have absolute control over demotions without so many trials and so much delay."

"Because," said Mr. Greene, "in that case demotion would mean demoralization of the schools."

Captain Oyster, who had just entered the room, here asked:

"Mr. Greene, may I be informed what prompted you to introduce the bill?"

"You have no right to question me as to who asked me to put in this bill. I put it in for my own reasons, and with heat, it is none of your business. I am not here to be cross-examined by you."

"I put my question courteously, I thought," said Captain Oyster.

"You did not," contradicted Mr. Greene.

"Then I beg your pardon," said the admiral. "I thought the board was entitled to such information. However, I would suggest that, if you want all these trials, you should empower the board to summon and examine witnesses."

"As to the board's action, out of 1,700 teachers, there were two who were not recommended for reappointment. One of these was Mrs. Cooper, who had proven herself without executive ability. We offered her another place at \$100 more salary, which she absolutely refused. She is a good teacher, but not an administrative head. We wanted her retained as a teacher, but she refused to accept. She was then dismissed."

"Now," said Mr. Greene, "you acted

as a sort of a missionary in this case, so you say."

"I did not," said Captain Oyster. "I acted as no missionary. I acted as a man who refused the position you offered her."

"She separated herself," put in Admiral Baird, "by refusing to accept the place for which we thought her suited."

"You seem to expect," said Captain Oyster to Mr. Greene, "that the board should manage the schools, and the teachers shall do as they please. You seem to want to misunderstand us all the time. That seems to be your continuous position."

"A convenient course for this board, when wishing to get rid of teachers," said Mr. Greene, "would be to have them to have to offer them positions which you knew they would not accept."

"Answer for yourself," replied Captain Oyster, with indignation; "not for us. We'll take care of ourselves. You take care of yourself."

"Was there no disposition on the part of the board to give Mrs. Cooper a hearing?" asked Mr. Morrell.

"She could have seen all of us," replied Captain Oyster. "I don't think the board or the Superintendent of Schools could be expected to allow unsuitable people to remain in the various school positions. I tell you quite frankly it will be impossible for us to continue the schools here unless we have the means of maintaining discipline."

Mr. Morrell here asked if any of the deposed or removed teachers of the room had been denied a hearing by the board.

Mr. Love and Miss Mary Nalle said they written requests for the board's hearing had been denied or disregarded. Mr. Swartzell said the Superintendent of Schools denied him a hearing.

Mrs. Cooper's Complaint. Mrs. Cooper said:

"No bona fide offer was made to me or any other position than the one from which I was removed. I was appointed in the high school here, in 1887. The superintendent of schools never offered me another position. I saw Captain Oyster only after I was removed and dismissed."

Captain Oyster here said again he had advised Mrs. Cooper to accept another position, this advice having been given before she was dismissed. Captain Oyster was, however, emphatic on this point.

James B. Clark, deposed principal of the tenth division, and was not granted a hearing by the board, although he asked for it.

"I and another gentleman," said Mr. Clark, "saw Admiral Baird and gave him two letters to be presented to the Board of Education. He asked if he could open them and read them."

"That is false—absolutely false!" cried Admiral Baird.

"Order! order!" called out Mr. Morrell.

Dr. Chancellor, taking the stand then said emphatically he twice offered Mrs. Cooper the position of head of the Latin department.

Altogether," he said, "I talked with her three or four hours and she refused to accept the position. The colored members of the board, I may say here, were unanimous against Mrs. Cooper for either position."

The management of the House of Representatives took steps on Monday afternoon to head off definitely objectionable legislation in that branch.

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing that the bill to revise the penal code of the United States should be given the status of an appropriation bill. This resolution was quickly passed by a vote of 141 to 10.

The adoption of this resolution means that the revision of the penal code can take precedence over any legislative except appropriation bills, and can be called up at any time that an appropriation bill is not under consideration. Its discussion can be insisted upon indefinitely.

Inasmuch as the measure is extremely voluminous and must be read in extenso, as well as subject to whatever discussion may be desired by the members, it is considered that giving this favorite buffer to it makes it an effective barrier for the rest of the session against any legislation not in favor with the House management. Although there was no report on the Committee on Rules on the resolution, it is understood that the measure will be given the status of an appropriation bill. This resolution was quickly passed by a vote of 141 to 10.

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